# NEWS OF THE WEEK

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A Paris dispatch states that the six great powers are in daily communication relative to Eastern affairs, with a view of establishing a general agreement so as to be in readiness to take advantage of any opportunity to exercise moral infinence. It is understood that a general understanding of all powers exists, the system of exclusive agreement between the three Northern empires having apparently been abandoned.

Our Indian war is attracting the attention of John Bull. In the House of Commons, the other day, a member took occasion to ask the Under-Secretary for the Colonial Department for information whether the difficulty between the United States and the Sioux had not been caused by treaty violations on the part of the whites, and the effect of which might be to extend the trouble among the Indians on British territory, and wanted to know whether England intended to interfere in the matter. The interrogatories were based on the assumption that some of Sitting Bull's followers are British subjects, but the Under-Secretary replied that he had no information to this effect, and that the Government did not intend to interfere in the matter.

A Vienna telegram says the insurrection in Bulgaria is reviving in all directions. All the roads are becoming insecure, because of in-

The latest reports from the seat of war in Turkey are faverable to the Servians. They have repulsed two formidable attacks of the Turks, and have gained an important strategi-

Accounts of barbarities practiced by Turkish guerrilla troops in Bulgaria continue coming over the cable. The destruction of whole villaces and the massacre of thousands of their inhabitants are again reported, and so far con firmed that the Sultan's Government has been compelled to take vigorous measures for the repression of such outrages.

The Servian army is constantly receiving reinforcements.

Austria complains of a breach of neutrality by Turkish war vessels, and demands imme diate satisfaction.

The extradition question was discussed in the English House of Lords last week. Negotiations for a new treaty are progressing satisfactorily.

The Mexican revolutionists have sustained another crushing defeat. The battle occurred on the railway, near Orizaba. The insurgents lost 700 in killed and prisoners, and all their ammunition and artillery.

The London Telegraph announces that letters from Henry M. Stanley, the famous explorer, have been received, dated April 24, fifteen days' march from Ukiki.

### DOMESTIC NEWS.

Tourst.

The inter-collegiste boat-races at Saratoga, tast week, ended in the remarkable victory of races, the usual two-days' rowing of the annual regatta having been crowded into one by previous bad weather. Cornell College, of Ithaca. versity races last year, carries of every trophy

000,000. A very large number of buyers were Pueblo, Aug. 23. present from all parts of the country. The prices obtained ranged from 15 to 20 per cent. trict have nominated Hon. William R. Morrison lower than at private sales in January last. The bulk of the sales was made to leading Western houses.

The Mohawk, a large pleasure yacht owned the wealthy print manufacturer, William T. Garner, was capsized by a squall in New York buy one day last week, and nearly all of those on board drowned. Among the lost are Commodore Garner, his wife, Miss Adele Hunter, daughter of Desbrosses Hunter, of Hunter's Point, Frost Thorne, brother of Mrs. Garner. two cooks, and a seaman.

The intense heat is causing fearful mortality among the children of New York city. During the last month or so, the little innocents have been dying at the rate of about 100 a day.

The latest bulletin in regard to ex-Speaker Blaine's health says he has gone to Rye Beach to recuperate. His health is not much improved, but he is physically a little stronger.

At Boston, last week, Patrick Ford killed his wife with an ax, and, while attempting to escape the officers, jumped from the roof of a house and was almost instantly killed. Jealousy.

Four persons were drowned in the Hudson river, above New York city, a few evenings ago. by the swamping or a small steam vacht.

The managers of the Philadelphia Exposition are curtailing their force of employes in order to reduce expenses. The average daily receipts, since the opening of the show, have been \$12,285, while the expenditures have averaged about \$9,000.

## West.

Albert Simler, for ten years County Treasu rer of Washington county, Wis., is a defaulter in the sum of \$50,000,

Gen. Merritt has succeeded in heading off the 800 reinforcements for Sitting Bull that recently left the Cheyenne Agency. Cincinnati papers announce the death of

Hon. George E. Pugh, in the 54th year of his age. His disease was paralysis.

Late advices from Bismarck say that the statement that Sitting Bull was killed in the fight with Custer is confirmed from Indian sources. Crazy Horse and Black Moon were also killed. The statement that Sitting Bull's band of Uncapapas lost 160 killed, and that the total loss of the Indians will reach nearly 400.

Crop reports from nearly every county in Nebraska indicate the finest prospects ever known in the State. Wheat, oats and barley are unusually heavy, both as to average yield and acreage. The outlook for corn is also first-class.

Reports from Southern Dakota state that thousands of grasshoppers are flying over

Yankton county in a northwesterly direction. Intelligence from the seat of the Indian war shows that the hostile Sloux are now camped not far from the scene of the late defeat of

Custer on the Little Big Horn. Meanwhile, Gen. Merritt, who has forced the Cheyenness back to their agency, has left Fort Larsnie, and will join Crook about the 5th of August, which will give Crook a force of 1,837 men, not including officers, packers, and camp-followers, or probably 2,000 men all told Meanwhile, Gen. Terry's column is marching southward to unite his force and cooperate with Crook; but, shou he fail to make the junction on the 5th of August, when Merritt arrives. Crook will at once strike the Indians—if the Indians wait in their present

A dispatch from La Crosse, Wis., to the Chieago Tribune says: "The most discouraging reports regarding the condition of the growing crops continue to come to us from Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, and Northwestern Wisconsin. Wheat in some localities is reported as a total failure, while the best report as fair. Barley and oats are a good crop. Corn is fair.

South. Five young girls, ranging in age from 7 to 16 years, were drowned in Contrary lake, near St. Joseph, Mo., one day last week, by the capsizing of a small row boat.

Grasshoppers on the line of the Sioux City and St. Paul railroad are doing great damage to

A dispatch from Eureka, Cal., dated July 24. says : "About 9 o'clock last night a cloud burst on Diamond Range mountains, thirteen miles east of here, which resulted in the death of thirteen Chinese wood-choppers, and probably a large number of Italians camped in the canon getting out timber. Without a moment's warning a column of water two feet high washed upon them, drowning all but one of the Chinamen. The Italians were camped a short distance above, and as no trace can be found it is feared all perished."

The Indiana State Board of Equalization has just concluded the work of assessing the main tracks, side tracks, and rolling stock of the railroads in the State for 1876. The total number of miles of road is 3,905, and the total assessment of property is \$38,294,513. The decrease from last year's assessment is \$142,406.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

A Washington dispatch of the 19th says: Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, arrived here to-day, and had a consultation with Secretary Cameron and Attorney General Taft regarding the recent trouble at Hamburg. The Governor was fully informed as to what the views of the general Government are upon this affair, and they are substantially to the eff. at that the State of South Carolina should execute its laws and bring to prompt trial and punishment parties who are guilty of having incited the riotous demonstrations and murders just reported."

#### POLITICAL POINTS.

The Missouri Democrats have nominated Hon. John S. Phelps for Governor. Mr. Phelps was a Representative in Congress for many years, prior to the war.

The President has appointed Samuel Hooper, of Iowa, Consul at Glasgow.

The President has nominated George F. Talbot, of Maine, to be Solicitor of the Treasury, ce Bluford Wilson; Thomas J. Brady, of Iniana, to be Second Assistant Postmaster General, vice J. N. Tyner, promoted; William A. the students of one college over those of four Hathorne, Massachusetts, Consul at Zanzibar; other contesting institutions in three distinct and Herman Van Aernam, New York, Consul

The official canvass of Colorado's vote on the State constitution has just been made, and a N. Y., the winner of the Freshmen's and Uni- certified copy of the returns forwarded to Washington, on reception of which the President will issue his proclamation declaring Colorado ad-The largest auction sale of flannels ever mitted into the Union. The majority for the held in this country came off in New York on constitution is 11,704 out of a total vote of the 19th of July. The lots offered for sale 19,492. The first election for State officers will comprised about 13,000 packages of standard take place the first Tuesday in October, and goods, valued at between \$2,000,000 and \$3,- the Republican State Convention will meet at

The Democrats of the Seventh Illinois Disfor re-election to Congress.

## MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

General Sherman says that all the available troops in the North and West have been ordered to the Indian country, and that the number will be amply sufficient to defeat the hostile tribes. He does not believe, however, that the Indian question can be settled until the Government enters upon the policy of depriving the Indians of their ponies, and compelling them to go on foot. When this is done, the Indians will be comparatively powerless, and those upon their reservations will never venture to leave them to go upon the war-path.

There was a slight frost in Northern New York and in the region of Madison, Wis., on

the night of July 24. Gen. Sheridan reports from Chicago that everything is progressing satisfactorily and

will be in shape for a resumption of active operations against the Indians in a few weeks, The plan of campaign determined upon is a combined movement of three columns with Fort Ellis as a base. Two of these columns will move directly against the Indians, and one against their villages. The troops of the different columns will aggregate about 3,000 to 4,000, with the physical features of the country. decidedly against them. An engagement is expected early in August. The military force have taken charge of all the agencies in the Sioux country, and the Indians in their visinities are kept under rigid surveillance. This measure of precaution is designed to prevent an accession to the savage forces when the news of the Custer fight reaches these Indians. The flax crop of Canada is the largest ever

raised. Official returns show that in 1875 the Dominion of Canada imported agricultural products to the value of \$15,432,231, and experted agricultural products to the value of \$223.525. -005. Indian corn was the only cereal of which the imports exceeded the exports.

## CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

WEDNESDAY, July 19 .- Senate .- Consideration of the articles of impeachment was resumed, and John S. Evans, the Fort Sill post-trader, was and John S. Evans, the Fort Sill post-trader, was examined. He testified that Belknap was ignorant of the understanding between him and the deceased and the present Mrs. Belknap, but admitted that Belknap brought him and March together when the arrifogements were made, and the whole of the evidence of both Evans and Crostsy, the chief clerk of the department (who also testified), was damaging to Be kasp. ... Conformer reports on the army and Sundry Civil Appropriation bills were agreed to.

House,-Jones, from the Committee on Railroads, reported a bill incorporting the United States Central Bailroad Company, for the construc-

Port Royal, and Savannah, with another branch to St. Port Royal and Savannah, with another branch to St. Louis. Referred to the committee of the whole... The Sonate bill, extending the duration of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims until the 1st of January next, was passed... The licens then considered the South Carolina contested-election case, the unanimous report of the committee being that neither the sitting member, Mackey, nor the contestant, Butts, is equitied to a seat. The report was agreed to without a division... The conference report on the Army Appropriation bill was agreed to, and the bill goes to the President for signature... The bill for the protection of the Texas frontier was considered in committee of the whole.

THURSDAY, July 20, - Senate, - Patterson sut nitted a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, any information that he may have in regerd to the riot at Hamburg, S. O. ... A bill was passed to continue for ten days the act to provide temperarily for the expenses of the Government... The impeachment trial was resumed at noon, and Blair, of counsel, opened the argument for the defense, holding that the impeachment should be dismissed on the ground that more than one-third of the Senate voted against it. He was followed by Lynde for the prosecution, who comented on the effect of the vote of less than two-thirds of the Senate voting in favor of jurisdiction, and argued that in the impeachment of Judge Barnard, of New York, various Senators who voted against jurisdiction voted in favor of his conviction. The question of jurisdiction in this case had been decided according to law, and was binding upon all Senators. He quoted from numerous legal authorities in support of his views.

House,—The bill for the protection of the Texas communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible

House.—The bill for the protection of the Texas rontier was passed, authorizing the President to station and keep on the Rio Grande two regiments of cavalry for field service, in addition to such infant Fig. 1. The control of the control o temperary provision for the expenses of the Government, and to punish the counterfeiting of trade-

FRIDAY, July 21 .- Senate - The impeachment trial was resumed, but on the statement that Mr. Carpenter and Manager Lapham were sick, the Senate, as a court, adjourned till Monday, and continued its discussion of the River and Harbor

House,-A number of private bills were reported and acted upon, after which the House went into Committee of the whole on the private calendar. No business of importance was transacted.

SATURDAY, July 22, - Senate, - Sherman called up the bill appropriating \$100,000 for the completion of the Washing,on Monument. After discussion, and the adoption of the amendments of Mr. Morrill. providing for the examination of the foundation, etc., and limiting the cost to \$350,000, the bill was passed. It appropriates \$100,000 to continue the work after the Washington Monument Society shall transfer to the United States all its rights and privileges, and provides that the work shall be under the direction of the President of the United States, the Supervising Architect of the United States, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and the Architect of the Capitol. Logan called up the House bill to regulate the issue of artificial limbs to disabled soldiers, seamen and others, which was amended and passed. ... The Senate then resumed consideration of the River and Harbor bill.

House,—The House was not in seasion. tion of the Washington Monument, After discus

House,-The House was not in session MONDAY, July 24,-Senate,-Cragin submitted a resolution requesting the head of each of the executive departments of the Government to furnish the Senate with the aggregate number of civil employes in their employ, exclusive of the mechanics and laborers for the years 1859, 1861, 1863, 1873, and 1875. Agreed to ... Logan moved to take up the House bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war for the Union. Agreed to—yeas, 22; nays, 20. The morning hour expering before the bill was read through, Logan asked that the reading be completed, but Edmunds objected. The imprachment trial was resumed. An application of the managers for a postponement till Wednesday, owing to the sickness of Lapham, was denied. Leave, however, was granted to Lapham to print his argument. Manager Jenles then spoke on the question of fact, He was followed by Black, for the defense, who dwelt on the question of fact, He was followed by Black, for the receipt of money by Belknap at different times as the acceptance of presents, which was no crime. He ingeniously alluded to the appointment of Henry Chy as Secretary of State, by John Quincy Adams, as a return for what Chy had done in electing him President; to the pecuniary donation made to Dantel Webster, and to the many valuable gifts made to Gen. Grant before his election, followed by the appointment, after he became President, of some of the donors to high places. the executive departments of the Government to the appointment, after he became President, some of the donors to high places. These were thribes. Neither could the presents made by set to members of Gen. Beiknap's family be

House,-Keiley moved to suspend the rules and pass the till for the coinage of a standard silver dollar, and to make it a legal tender for all debts: Rejected-119 to 68; not two-thirds voting in the Rejected—119 to 68; not two-thirds voting in the affirmative. ... Hurbut offered a resolution directing the President to take measures to prevent ammunition being conveyed to the Northwestern Indians. Referred. ... A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a report as to the amount of gold in the treasury ... A bill was passed extending to the lat of February next the time within which the lands held by the United States under the several acts levying direct taxes may be redeemed. ... Cox asked leave to offer a resolution authorizing the several committees of the House redeemed.... Cox asked leave to offer a resolution authorizing the several committees of the House to report, at any time during the remainder of the session, in regard to all matters under consideration by such committees. The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was deteated by a party vote—yeas, 121; nays, 77—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative... Caldwell moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution, aimed at Secretary Chandler, declaring that the performance by the head of an executive department of the Government of the duties of the Chairman of a partisan committee, having in charge the arrangement and prosecution of a political campaign, is inconsistent with the relations existing between him and the whole people, whose salaried servant he is; is incompatible relations existing between him and the whole peo-ple, whose salaried servant he is; is incompatible with the faithful, impartial and efficient discharge of the duties and responsibilities of his exalted position; is at war with every rational idea of civil-service reform, and challenges public criticism and condemnation... The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was defeated... A motion to suspend the rules and order the printing of the report of the Nava Committee, up the altered report of the Naval Committee on the slegged abuses and frauds in the naval service was de-feated.

Tuesday, July 25 .- Senate .- Gordon introduced a bill to establish a non-partisan revenue equal," and the guaranty of their own equality corps....The House bill amending the Post Office under the law with the most highly-favored Appropriation bill of June 23, 1874, and Sec. 3,954 of the Revised Statutes in regard to straw bids, was passed.... Consideration of the articles of impeachment was resumed, and Carpenter addressed the court for the defense. He spoke four hours in his accustomed casy, energetic style, and was at times quite eloquont. Before concluding his argument the Senate adjourned.

House.-The House took up the Virginia contested election case, the resolutions of the committee being that Goode, the sitting member, is not entitled to a seat, and that Platt, the contestant, is. The reto a seat, and that Platt, the contestant, is. The re-port of the minority takes the opposite view. La-mar rose to a personal explanation, and defended himself against the charge of certain newspapers that he had made specesse in Mississippi landatory of what is known as the White-Line policy. ... Hurl-but, from the Committee on Military Affairs, report-ed back the resolution directing the Secretary of War not to issue the Northwestern Indians special patent cartridges, which are required for the arms used by them. Adopted.

Definition of a King. "Our boy Swipes," says a California paper, "is a regular attendant at Sunday school. Last Sunday his teacher was explaining a chapter to the class in the book of Kings. After delivering herself of what she thought to be a very entertaining discourse, she asked the class, 'What is a king?' This was a poser to the class. Finally our boy Swipes, who is the pride of the Sunday school, held up his hand. This made his teacher smile benignly, for she was proud to see him so ready with an answer; so she said, 'Well, Swipes, what is a king?' 'Well, miss, you see, when you get in the king-row and put a checker on him, why then he's a king and when somebody leads jack and another fellow plays a queen in pedro, you can make his eyes hang out by tak-ing 'em both with a king.' "

## An Exciting Episode.

Some one writes: "Who that wit-nessed the review of the Union armies at Washington, at the close of the war, will ever forget Custer when his thortion of a passenger and freight railway from Chicago, through Indianapois, Lexington, Ky., Arbitile, N. C., and Spartaneburg, S. C., to Charlest n. Pennsylvania avenue? With his arms

full of flowers, his hat lost, and hair streaming, he dashed by the grand stand utterly unable to control his fiery steed. But with all the excitement of the mo ment he did not forget to salute the President and Generals on the stand in a gallant style that filled the spectators with admiration."

#### MR. WHEELER'S LETTER OF AC-CEPTANCE.

MALONE, N. Y., July 15, 1876, The Hon, Edward McPherson and others of Committee of the Republican National Com-

GENTLEMEN :- I received, on the 6th your communication advising me that I had been unanimously nominated by the National Convention of the Republican party, held at Cincinnati on the 14th ultimo, for the office of Vice President of the United States, and requesting my acceptance of the same, and asking my attention to the summary of the Republican doctrines contained in the platform adopted by the convention.

A nomination made with such unanimity im A nomination made with such unanimity im-plies a confidence on the part of the convention which inspires my profound gratitude. It is accepted with a sense of the responsibility which may follow. If elected, I shall endeavor to perform the duties of the office in the fear of the Supreme Euler, and in the interest of the

whole country.

To the summary of doctrines enunciated by the convention, I give my cordial assent. The Republican party has intrenched in the organic law of our land the doctrine—that liberty is the law of our land the doctrine that liberty is the supreme, unchangeable law for every foot of American soil. It is the mission of that party to give full effect to this principle, by "securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights." This will be accomplished only when the American citizen, without regard to color, shall wear this panoply of citizenship as fully and securely in the canebrakes of Louisiana as on the banks of the St. Lawrence.

Upon the question of our Southern relations, my views were recently expressed as a member of a committee of the United States. House of Representatives upon Southern affairs. Those views remain unchanged, and were thus expressed: "We, of the North, delude ourselves in expecting that the masses of the South, so far behind in many of the attributes of enlightened improvement and civilization are in the brief period of ten or fifteen years, to be transformed into our model Northern communities. That can only come through a long course of patient waiting, to which no one can now set certain bounds. There will be a good deal of unavoidable friction, which will call for forbearance, and which will have te be relieved by the temperate and fostering care of the Government. One of the most potent, if not indispensable, agencies in this direction will be the devising of some system to aid in the edu-cation of the masses. The fact that there are whole counties in Louisiana in which there is whole counties in Louisiana in which there is not a solitary school-house, is full of sugges-tion. We compel these paople to remain in the Union, and now duty and interest demand that we leave no just means untried to make them good loyal citizens. How to diminish the friction, how to stimulate the elevation of this portion of our country, are problems address-ing themselves to our best and wisest statesmanship. The foundation for these efforts must be laid in satisfying the Southern people that they are to have equal and exact justice that they are to have equal and exact justice accorded to them. Give them, to the fullost extent, every blessing which the Government confers upon the most favored; give them no just cause for complaint; and then hold them. by every necessary means, to an exact and rigid observance of all their duties and obligations under the constitution and its amendments, to secure to all within their borders manhood and

ritizenship, with every right thereto belonging.

The just obligation to public creditors, created when the Government was in the throes of threatened dissolution, and as an indispensable condition of its salvation, guaranteed by the lives and blood of thousands of its brave defenders, are to be kept with religious faith, as fenders, are to be kept with religious faith, as are all the piedges subsidiary thereto and confirmatory thereof. In my judgment the piedge of Congress of January 14, 1875, for the redemption of the notes of the United States in coin, is the plighted faith of the nation, and national honor, simple honesty, and justice to the people whose permanent welfare and prosperity are dependent upon true money as the basis of their pecuniary transactions, all demand the scrupulous observance of this pledge, and it is the duty of Congress to supplement it with such legislation as shall be necessary for its strict

fulfillment. In our system of government, intelligence must give safety and value to the ballot. Hence the common schools of the land should be preserved in all their vigor, while, in accordance with the spirit of the constitution, they and all their endowments should be secured by every possible and proper guaranty against every

form of sectarian influence or control.

There should be the strictest economy in the expenditures of the Government consistent with its effective administration, and all unnecessary offices should be abolished, should be conferred only upon the should be conferred only upon the basis of high character and particular fitness, and should be administered only as public trusts, and not for private advantage.

The foregoing are chief among the cardinal principles of the Republican party, and to car-

ry them into full practical effect is the work it now has on hand. To the completion of its great mission we address ourselves in hope and confidence, cheered and stimulated by the recollection of its past achievements, remembering that, under God, it is to that party that we are indebted, in this centennial year of our exist-ence, for a preserved, unbroken Union; for the fact that there is no master or slave throughout our broad domains, and that emancipated millions look upon the ensign of the re-public as the symbol of the fulfilled dec-laration that "all men are created free and citizen of the land. To the intelligence and con-science of all who desire good government, science of all who desire good government, good will, good money, and universal prosperity, the Republican party, not unmindful of the imperfection and shortcomings of human organization, yet with the honest purposes of its masses promptly to retrieve all errors and to summarily punish all offenders against the laws of the country, confidently submits its claims for the continued support of the American people. Respectfully,

can people. Respectfully,
(Signed) WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

# The Servian Forces.

The total forces are officially estimated at 156,000 men. The second ban of the active army comprises 57,000 men. Military service is obligatory from the age of 30 to 50. The system of conscrip-tion is in operation. The standing army is on an average composed of 5,000 men, of which 2,000 are infantry, divided into four battalions, consisting of four companies, 1,000 pioneers, and 1,600 artilery. There is but one squadron of cavalry, composed of 122 sabers, a detachment of body guards, and the gendarm-The Servian artillery contains 30 field batteries, a portion of which are breech-loading. In 1871 the Emperor William presented Prince Milan with 75 French rifled guns and mitrailleuses. According to the Constitutionnel numer ous foreign officers, especially Russians, have reinforced the Servian staff. One of the latter, Gen. Tchernayeff, holds the command-in-chief of Prince Milan's troops. In 1871 the armament in rifles attained the number of 230,000, of which 111,000 are breech-loading (Peabody and Gruner system). Servia can easily put 100,000 men in line, one half of which are good troops, and will be able to op-pose the Turks. Military spirit and aptitude are strongly developed, and the 10,000 Servians which belong to Austria are considered to be the best in the Imperial army .- Paris Constitutionnet.

OMAHA I r men are charged with cru-

#### THE NEW WORLD'S FAIR.

fRe Our Own Correspondent.) THE BREWERY BUILDINGS.

This is called the Brewers' building, and to the visitor who will survey its pretentious architectural display, and then enter, and wonder at the many hops required to advance this in terest to its present position of importance, he will readily conceive how grandly significant is the onward march of lager; how weak-kneed drinks, sods, cider and cobblers, yield in despair; and how the more vital fluids, cognac, whisky and absinthe, tremble at the victorious progress of King Gambrians.

The building is an immense affair to be devoted to a specialty-227x96 feet of wood. The contents are mult, hops, barley, feed mills, mashers, washers, valves, malt bags, ice swimmers hop kilns, kegs, hogsheads, malt shovels, barrels, rinsing machines, steep tuos, vats, tanks, funnels, yeast sieves, cement floors, seamess bags, compound for lining barrels, stoves to dry hops, and all the material that is necessary to set up a first-class brewery. Hence, any of the readers of this, by cutting it out, will always have a guide for establishing an establishment by which, when their thirst becomes so ardent and unquenchable as to demand large quantities, they can absorb it at whole-sale rates. The exhibits in the building represent 213 breweries and beereries, scattered over Europe and America, the principal of which in the latter country are those of the city of New York, city of Philadelphia, and the States of Wisconsin, Ohio, Maryland, New Jersey, Michigan and Illmois.

JAPAN. I have made frequent aliusion to this country. Her marked sympathy with the United States in the Centennial movement, also her material aid rendered in the variety and value of exhibits, this in itself will allow a more exwhom our relations, social, in a certain sense, educational to a degree; as I notice a great interest in the Japanese in the matter of educat-ing their youth in our country, and the in-creasing extent of our commercial relations; hence it will be of value to the general reader to know a few details not found in the school-

The emblem of the Japanese empire sists of the sun represented by a golden ball on a red ground for the imperial standard, and by a red ball on a white ground for the national flag. In ancient times the flags had a double crest, the sun and moon crescent-shape, the flag shaped like a pennant. The Shioguns, of the Asikaga family, introduced the vertical flags 400 years ago. Under the Sineguns, of the Tokugawa family, the emblem of the sun alone figured on the fl-g, and has now been adopted for the new flags of the different de

The Japanese adopted the decimal system for weights and measures many centuries before the Chinese. The unity of the weight is called the "Mome," or the modern name of "Sen," which is the same as the Chinese "Mace," and is equal to three grammes, 756.521. This unity is divised into 10-100-1000 parts, Ku-war-me is highest unity and equal to 1,000 mome kilos, 756 521. For various kinds of goods the "kin," called catty by foreigners, is used. It is equal to 160 momo, or 601 grammes, -04, or nearly 1 1-3 lbs English. It varies according to the nature of the goods and the locality. For their measures of capacity for cereals, liquids, etc., they have the kaku—10 Do—100 Sho— 1000 Go—648,269 Japanese cubic lines, or 180 litres, 39, and are in the shape of weeden square boxes with a diagonal iron rod stretche across the top, the upper surface of which is on a plane with the rim of the box. One of the richest exhibits of the Japanese is their "Ikan-bari," from the name of the inventor. Some-thing like "papier mache," only that this is made from numerous layers of their paper, which are adhered by glue, prepared from fern roots and unripe persin JAPANESE PORCELAIN, OFRAMICS, POTTERY

This is the most important feature of Japanese industry. Japanese legends attribute the invention of pottery to Oorei-t-umi, who miked in the time of Oanamuch-no-miked, 660 B. C. In 29 B. C., human figures were formed of clay and buried with the de-ceased members of the imperial family, thus obviating the necessity of their servants ac-companying their masters to the grave. I am assured this idea was highly reliated by the servants, who, as compensation for living im-perially in the kitchen, were required to be buried in the same grave with their masters, while alive. In the sixth century a Corean tile manufacturer came to the Capital to teach his profession, and from that to the sixteenth Corean. It was a common black earthenware. The beginning of the making of real porce-lain was under the direction of Goro david Shonsui, a native of Ise, who went to China, where he studied the art. On his return he settled in the province of Hizen, which is today the most important center of the porcelain industry. The different kinds of porcelsin manufactured by this pioneer and continued to the present are, Some-tsuki or blue, are painted with cobalt oxide under the glaze; the Kanyu or Hilki is the Craguil; the Seldzi or Seladon ware, the Arkai, or the red ware; and the Gosai, which latter means five colors. This is used for the porcelain painted with vitrifiable colors upon the glaze. It is now called Nishkide. In 724 A. D., a priest named Giyoki, introduced the potter's wheel into Japan.

VEGETABLE WAX. This is a valuable production of Japan, which seems to have escaped the attention of correspondents. It is produced from the fruit of several trees, belonging to the genus Rhus. It is wonderful the variety of designs made from this vegetable wax. Candles are painted and of a variety of shapes, crude and artistic. This wax tree as well as the wax insect could be introduced into the United States with the most productive fruits. There is nothing known to the varied fields of agriculture or horticulture, and their results in any part of the world, but can be reproduced in America, and the neces-sity for this introduction is apparent, when we consider how different elements exhaust themselves, and a balance of power can alone be preserved by promoting supplanting gifts whose strength will take the place of the effete productions of a soil devoted to a specialty for generations. Let our people study Japan and her resources, and the consequence will be a re-

Austria exhibits some rare specimens of parquetry. Some of the patterns are beautiful. Austria exports largely of this specialty to Northern Germany. Russia and Greece. Vienna sonds from one baking establishment 30 varieties of biscuit. Russia exhibits bituminous coal from a mine that has been on fire since 1700, and it still burns—how wonderful it is, can be appreciated by those who have experi-enced the heat of Philadelphia for the past two weeks. Here we see the sun's rays, that pene trated the earth thousands of years ago, when solidifying into carbon his intense heat, has awakened from his torpor, and bursts out in fire and smoke from his tenement to destroy or to fructify. Germany makes a splendid exhibit of ceramics. Austria shows egriots from Spal-ato, from which the far-famed marsechino is produced. Elegant specimens of lace from Bohemia. The Art School for lace-making in Austria, which country exhibits the rare Bohe-mian lace, was founded in the year 1855 by Her I. R. Highness the Archduchess Sophia of

compiled a curious table of statistics, showing that, from one cause and anoth er, and owing to carelessness or igno

Carelessness and Ignorance.

A Brooklyn assistant postmaster has

rance, there were 115,146 letters, postal cards and papers dropped into the Brooklyn postoffice during the year ending June 30, 1876, which could not be mailed. Among the principal reasons given in the table are an insufficiency of postage, letters without any stamps, letters with revenue stamps on, letters with stamps on that had been used once, SHEEP.

letters with stamps out from stamped envelopes, letters with match stamps on, letters addressed to name, county and State, but without postoffice, letters addressed to name, number and street, but without postoffice, letters addressed to places and postoffices not known, letters without any address whatever, letters il-legibly addressed.

#### The Indian War.

Advices from Bismarck to July 22 convey the following intelligence: "Sitting Bull was undoubtedly killed in the Little Horn battle. His body was recognized by Frank Girard, an interpreter at Gen. Terry's headquarters, who has been among the Indians the last twenty-six years. It now turns out that Goodnow, a Sioux at Fort Rice, two days before, gave a detailed plan of Sitting Bull's campaign, including the abandoned village, and the larger village to which it was intended to decoy the troops, together with a description of the ground. His description of Sitting Bull agrees perfectly with the body found, and the Indian chief at Standing Rock also says Sitting Bull was killed, to-gether with Black Moon, Crazy Horse, and six other chiefs.

"The entire Indian loss was between 300 and 400. The hostiles have been reinforced with over 200 from Standing Rock Agency alone.

"Indians came into the outer camps at Standing Rock wearing the clothing and arms of the Seventh Cavalry officers

and men. "The steamer Josephine arrived fro m the Yellowstone this morning with a dispatch from Terry, who is still at the mouth of the Big Horn awaiting reinforcements. The Indians are in the vicinity of Custer's battle- round, still defiant. The Far West reached the mouth of Powder River on Tuesday. A train of thirty-nine wagons arrived from Crook City this morning; no Indians on

the route, or traces of them.
"It is stated that there are less than 300 lodges of Indians at Standing Rock where there should be 7,000 and that the agency is completely robbed of arms. The Indians have moved the few remaining women and children to the east side of the river for protection, claiming to fear an attack on the agency from the whites. Well-informed persons believe that 2,500 warriors from the agency alone are in the hostile camp."

#### Something Hot.

Writing from Calcutta, India, in 1837, Macaulay said: "We are annually baked four months, boiled four more, and allowed four more to get cool if we can. At this moment the sun is blazing like a furnace. The earth, soaked with oceans of rain, is steaming like a wet blanket. Vegetation is rotting all around us. Insects and undertakers are the only living creatures that seem to enjoy the climate." The year before, in May, of 1836, he wrote: "One execrable effect the climate produces: It destroys all the works of man with scarcely an exception. Steel rusts, razors lose their edge, thread decays, clothes fall to pieces, books molder away and drop from their bindings, plaster cracks, timber rots, matting is in shreds. The sun and the steam of this vast alluvial tract, and the infinite army of white ants,

## Unrivaled Bug-Exterminators.

The Hartford Courant save : "It is pretty well established that if there's any bug especially disgusting the turkey will look out for it. In the California region last year the best fields were saved from complete destruction by caterpillers by these birds, and now it has been found out over in Rhode Island that the potatocentury continued to flourish. At this period a out over in Rhode Island that the potatonew article was introduced called Raku, by a bug is the favorite of the turkey, and a nourishment upon which it fattens liberally. No doubt, if there should come along any other pest to rival caterpillars and beetles, the turkey would also devour that. Certainly the bird has earned a place at our Thanksgiving tables, even if these interesting developments as to its development create a wonder regarding the peculiar sweetness of its flesh.

> WILLIAM EMMERSON BAKER, an eccentric Massachusetts millionaire, has placed in the hands of ex Gov. Gaston and four other trustees a farm containing fifty acres of land and \$20,000, for the purpose of founding a college of cookery.

> FORTY SEVEN million pins made daily in the United States; yet if a man wants one he has to turn the house upside down to get it.

## THE MARKETS.

1	NEW YORK.			
ı		3 25	@II	
Ð		1 75	@ 1	
Ł	COTTON Superfine Western 3	. 11	400	11%
В	FLOUR-Superfine Western 3	95		75
L	WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago Cons—Mixed Western	51	64	97 55%
L	Oars-No. 2 chicago	32	14	36
н	Ryk-Western	50	ä	67
E	PORK-New Mess,		14 20	
Б	Land-Steam	11	(0)	1130
Т	Land-Steam CHICAGO	20	-	-
Г	BEEVES-Choice Graded Steers !	01 3		25
П	Choice Natives	75	@ 5	
ı	Cows and Heifers	25	(M 3	
Ł	Good Second-class Steers, a Medium to Fair	20	(4)	80
Į.	Menum to Fair	1 000	G 4	
П	Hons-Live FLOUR-Fancy White Winter	75		20
Е	Good to Choice Spring Ex. 5	25		6236
Ŀ	WHEAT-No. 2	88		89
L	No. 3 Spring	78	4	79
г	Conn-No. 2	44	-68	45
в	OATS-No. 2	28		29-
В	RYE-No. 2	55		58
п	BARLEY-No. 2	50		51
	BUTTER-Creamery	25		26
В	Eggs—Fresh		(A)	11
в	LARD		(4)	11
ш	ST. LOUIS		1.00	**
	WHEAT-No. 2 Red Winter 1	24	@ 1	25
п	Conn-Western Mixed	41	(A)	413
К	OATS-No. 2	30	a	31
B	HYE-No. 2	50		52
	Pons-Mess		@20	
	LARD	103	<b>.</b>	11
B	Hoos 6	00	G 6	75
в	MILWAUKEE.	50	60 0	10
ь	WHEAT-No. 1 1	05	@ 1	12
li	No. 2	92	2	93:
y	Cons-No. 2	44	a	46
В	DATS -No. 2	27	a.	28
В	EVR	62		63
E	GINCINNATI.	60		65
ı	CINCINNATI.	65		ne:
	OORN		@ 1	47
	DATE	46 26		38
	LVE	67	2	68
в	PORK-Mess 19	50	@19	75
B	ABD	11	-	18
п	TOLEDO,	-		
II.	VIEAT-Extra	07		09
	Amber		@ 1	05
	ORN.	48	6	51
II!	EAST LIBERTY, PA.	32		23 -
	LOOK - VORKER LIBERTY, PA.	83		90
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